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area is likely to be on a very large scale, especially in Ceylon, Malaya, Borneo, Java, and Sumatra. Ceylon doubled its rubber production in 1906 over 1905. Very many of the wild rubber areas in Africa and America are gradually being transformed into plantations.

**On the Trail of the Immigrant.** By Edward A. Steiner. Third Edition. 375 pp., 15 Illustrations, and Index. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, 1906. (Price \$1.50.)

One of the most notable books on the immigrants into this country. The author, a foreigner by birth and a professor in Iowa College, has made a special study of the immigration system and the various groups of immigrants. His book contains much on these matters that is not commonly known, though of interest to our people. Steiner has often travelled with immigrants in the steerage, has studied them in their old-world homes, investigated the influences which drew them Westward, and has lived with them also in their early days among the new and strange aspects of America.

A few statements about the Jewish immigrants may be given here in very condensed form. The author says our Jewish population may be divided into four large groups: (1) The Spanish-Portuguese Jews, who are the real aristocracy, rarely poor and centred almost entirely in the Eastern cities, where they are found in the upper world of finance and in business and professional life. This group is now receiving scarcely any additions through immigration; (2) German Jews, who have most faithfully adjusted themselves to American life. Out of this group have come most of the prominent Jews in the United States. They have developed what may be called an American Judaism in which liberal tendencies prevail; (3) Austrian and Hungarian Jews, many of whom remain orthodox. They are more clannish than German Jews, grouping themselves into centres according to the districts from which they came. This is especially true of the Hungarian Jews. The coffee houses of "little Hungary" in New York draw their revenue largely from these Jews. Among them are shrewd traders, pawnbrokers, and a very small proportion of peddlers. They are largely engaged in mechanical labour, being wood and metal workers, and makers of artificial flowers and passementerie; (4) the Russian Jews, the youngest army of the immigrants, ultra-orthodox, yet ultra-radical, traders by instinct, and yet among the hardest manual labourers of our great cities.

The author describes many unnecessary hardships and much injustice which too often attend the transportation of these European immigrants.

**A History of Oneonta. From its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time.** By Dudley M. Campbell. 190 pp., and Illustrations. G. W. Fairchild & Co., Oneonta, 1906. (Price, \$1.00.)

The author has put into this book much information from private and public sources relating to the earliest days of the town and its later history. Oneonta, now a flourishing little city of New York, was settled late in the eighteenth century, and became a trading centre because such a convenience was needed by the surrounding farmers. Indians were numerous there in those days. The book contains many pioneering as well as later experiences, and its story illustrates very well the origin and growth of many of our towns.